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The Suffragist

OFFICIAL WEEKLY ORGAN OF
THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1918

Drawn for The Suffragist by Nina E. Allender

Suffragist—"If he doesn't stop talking and come in *his dinner will be spoiled!*"

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Canadian Suffrage

A BILL for universal woman suffrage in Canada was introduced in the Dominion House of Commons on March 21 by the Premier, Sir Robert Borden. The bill provides that every female person over twenty-one years old and a British subject, who has maintained a residence in one place for at least three months and who "is not disqualified on account of race, blood or original nationality" to vote at provincial elections, shall be eligible to vote at federal elections. The last provision is included in order to exclude Indians, Japanese, Chinese and alien enemies. The qualifications for British citizenship are substantially the same as those for American citizenship, a citizen being a person born in a country, naturalized, a woman married to a citizen, etc. In addition, however, a woman is a citizen if born a British subject and married to an alien (not an alien enemy) provided she has not herself sworn allegiance to any foreign country.

The franchise bill as it now stands provides broader qualifications for women than for men voters. A man must have resided twelve months in his electoral district to vote while a woman will be able to vote on three months residence. Furthermore, there are property qualifications for men in certain provinces and these qualifications will not apply to women. The first qualification discriminating against men will probably be removed by the time the bill enfranchsing the women has been passed.

In introducing the bill the Premier made a strong speech advocating its passage. Sir Wilfred Laurier suggested that the matter be left to the individual provinces to determine as the United States had left it to the states. There was almost no opposition expressed to the measure.

Ratifying an Amendment

THE opposition to the ratification of the suffrage amendment will probably not be greater than that opposing the prohibition amendment. The dry amendment was not finally passed by Congress until December, 1917, and yet in three months ten state legislatures have ratified it and none have voted against ratification. Of the ten states which have ratified the measure six were already prohibition states and four were not. More than one-fourth of the work of ratification has been accomplished in the case of prohibition. As much might have been done for suffrage, but for the inexcusable delay by the Senate in passing the Susan B. Anthony amendment. The opposition must realize that once the bill is passed by Congress there is little chance of further delay, and therefore they are endeavoring to postpone the Senate vote.

One Woman Votes

THERE is one woman in the state of Texas who is allowed to vote. She is the only woman member of the Texas bar. Being a practicing attorney in Houston she is permitted to cast a ballot in the elections of special judges.

Anti-Suffragists Continue "Work"

THE New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage is reorganizing. In taking this step it has issued a statement. The statement contains the following pearls:

"Although it has been shown that the woman vote cannot be delivered—that women divide on party lines as men do—the mere threat has played havoc with representative government. Armed with this threat and aided by the card index system on legislators (the centre from which all the legislative work is directed, see Suffragist February 7, 1917), the suffrage lobby operating in Congress and State Legislatures has an almost irresistible weapon of 'direct action' politics against men in public life.

"Under the pressure of this lobby, one of the two great parties has repudiated its historic policy; both parties have repudiated their national platforms; Mr. Hughes repudiated the national platform, on which he was nominated; the President of the United States has repudiated the platform on which he was elected and his own utterances, amounting to personal pledges, during the Presidential campaign, and trusted delegates have ignored their constituents' mandates expressed at the polls. . . .

"Representative government is breaking down. Political credit is no longer good. Men cannot cope with this situation. They admit it. We contend that as long as suffrage organizations continue to exist in a state that has granted women the ballot there must be an opposing organization to hold them in check and restore political balance.

"To do this we must organize, for without organization we do not exist politically. Since granted the ballot our status as women has changed. We have lost our old power of petition which we had as a non-political body, and we must use our new power or be treated as nonentities. . . .

"Our immediate purpose is to organize the anti-suffrage vote and get it to the primaries and to elections as a conservative force. Our ultimate purpose is the resubmission of woman suffrage to the new electorate of men and women in order that women themselves may register their will on this question that most concerns them."

Hays Wishes Women's Help

CHAIRMAN Hays, of the Republican National Committee, has started a movement for the formation of a woman's committee to aid the Republican Party, similar to the one organized by the Democrats in the last presidential election. Mr. Hays states that he wishes to eliminate all controversies in the party. There is no better way to begin than by placing all the strength at his command behind the federal suffrage amendment. The few votes lacking in the Senate might be secured by Mr. Hays from the ranks of the Republicans. If the women voted all over the country the league of women Republicans could work with infinitely better effect to aid their party.

A Mexican Woman's Journal

MEXICO has but one periodical edited and published by a woman. It is "La Mujer Moderna" (Modern Woman), and is edited by Hermila Galindo. The editor gives the aims of her paper as follows:

"The Feminist Ideal, now of great interest all over the world, and which I have for the first time initiated in my country, and the Ideal of Revolutionary Reform, which has very deeply affected Mexican Nationality."

She feels that her efforts are bearing fruit on account of the zeal with which the Mexican women are at present organizing to secure reforms along intellectual, economical, political and moral lines. In the state of Guanajuato the women will vote in the next elections.

This energetic editor is planning to start a daily paper in addition to her weekly one, in order as she says "to make use of a broad field of action for the diffusion of the thought of reform."

New York Women to Vote from France

THE Secretary of State of New York has expressed the opinion that provision should be made for the women who are serving in France in various capacities connected with the war to send their votes back to New York as the men in the trenches do. If such a provision be made, a woman with the whole Atlantic ocean between her and New York would have a better chance than one with only a river or an imaginary boundary line to separate her from her state. The New York woman moving to New Jersey or to Pennsylvania loses her vote, the one moving to France retains hers. If there is to be a regulation providing for the New York women in France to vote, it adds another reason to the many for the immediate passage of the suffrage amendment.

The Woman's Land Army

AN effort is being made at the present time to have the government of the United States take over the Woman's Land Army and to secure for it the status of an army or of a government department.

There are in England this year 400,000 women working on the land under government supervision. Miss Talbott as representative of the government is in charge of the army. Under her departments have been established which look after such necessary things as housing for the women, selecting women physically fit for the work they are undertaking and securing a living minimum wage.

The land army in this country is under no supervision of this sort. Whatever plans have been made for it are due to private enterprise. If women are to form an army as necessary to the conduct of the war as the army doing the actual fighting, it is surely the duty of the government to use its powers to obtain for this army the best possible working conditions.—M. G. F.

Suffragist Impressions

By Beulah Amidon

With Humble Apologies to Simeon Strunsky and the New York Post

At a base of operations. March 27.

THE Senator welcomed me with a cordial smile, without rising, while he shuffled a number of papers with both hands. This is the spring fashion in greeting a suffragist, indicating pleasure in the call, but a burden of great, and pressing business, preventing long discussion of the federal suffrage amendment and kindred topics. The Senator, (he was Any Democratic Senator) indicated a large, luxurious leather chair, and I sat down.

In spite of his papers, which he still shuffled, the Senator manifested a desire to chat about the weather. Though I had no papers, I was busy.

"You say," I said, "that suffrage is inevitable. I have come to ask you what you mean by that."

"My dear Miss Suffragist," he replied, "I use the word in its accepted sense."

"And you really believe it?"

He looked at me surprised, a little anxious. I could see that he was trying to be sure he remembered from which headquarters I came. Of courst there are ladies in the lobbies of Congress to whom Any Senator, at least any wise Senator, does not say "suffrage is inevitable." It seemed kinder to relieve his mind, rather than leave him groping in such doubt.

"I am from the suffrage headquarters," I assured him, "And I have come to find out whether you really believe that suffrage is inevitable."

"BELIEVE it? How can I doubt it? Look at the West—solid. Look at New York. Look at the Republican chairman and both the Executive Committees. Look at the President—and the vote in the House—and all the Allies—and this general agitation about democracy. Of course it's inevitable!"

He whacked his desk loudly with a rolled up bill, and grew quite flushed and excited. He was actually seeing all these things he mentioned—a thundering cloud of witnesses that could not be ignored. And then, though a Democrat, he admitted himself a follower of the Penrosian philosophy. He quoted:

"But so is death inevitable, young lady. And does a wise man run to meet it?"

"No," I admitted. "He doesn't run to meet it. But he takes out life insurance and makes a will. Sometimes he even takes refuge in prayer—"

The honorable gentleman was puzzled again.

"Of course," he said, "I have taken those measures, at least some of them, myself."

"I was sure of it. Because almost no one argues about the inevitability of death. And that was why my managing editor could not believe that you really believed what you said about the inevitability of suffrage. 'Here's Any Democratic Senator alleged to have said suffrage is inevitable,' he said, 'And taking none of the precautions. He must have been misquoted. Just run up and find out what he really believes.' And now, Senator——"

I looked up with what I hoped was an expression of bright expectancy.

"BUT I assure you the quotation was correct, I do believe suffrage is inevitable. Why, look at—"

"Yes, yes," I soothed. "I have looked at them. I begin to think you have, too. And see them quite clearly. But what I want to know is how a wise Senator can be so careless as not to prepare for the inevitable. Here you are, face to face with a situation, and doing not a thing to meet it. Why, you would probably admit, even, that every American woman will have the vote by 1920—"

He nodded gravely. "It certainly looks that way," he said.

"And here you sit, doing nothing to get ready. You don't get up and make a speech on the floor, as five Republicans have done, urging the immediate passage of the amendment through the Senate. Women are going to read those speeches with a good deal of pleasure. You must realize that. Here are women clamoring for the vote as a war measure, to keep up with the Allies. You don't do anything to speed it up. Just how patriotic do you think women will consider that kind of action? You know there aren't enough votes pledged to put it through, but you don't pledge yours. Do you think women are going to care about being represented in the Senate by a man who doesn't care whether they are free or not? And won't do anything but admit that their freedom is inevitable? Of course it's inevitable. Freedom for everyone is. The world moves that way. But you don't find people after they get free putting much faith in a man or a party that has blocked their freedom. Take the Czar's unhappy position, for instance—"

The Senator spluttered. I hastened on.

"YOUR party, you know—it's made a bad record on this thing. Admitting it's inevitable, like death, it's done practically nothing in the way of life insurance—"

"We put through the vote in the House" he fairly shouted.

"Oh, no you didn't. You know it, too. If it hadn't been for the overwhelming support from the other side of the House, you would have defeated it, you Democrats, with your fifty per cent vote. And besides that, there was all that blocking in the first administration, there was that little episode of the arrest and imprisonment of the pickets (he ducked), and there's this unspeakably irritating delay of three months since the House vote. We're tired of Congress. We want to go out and ratify and get this thing done. We've been seventy years at it—and here you try to pacify us with 'it's inevitable'—"

But given that much time Any Senator can regain his composure.

"Certainly it is coming," he said smoothly, "in the due course of political evolution. But when they have the vote, they will be satisfied on that score, and forget all about their suffrage campaign in campaigning for something else. This terrible restlessness—" he shook his head sadly.

"OH," I said, "O-o-o-h, now I see. You believe suffrage is inevitable, like death, but you deny suffragists, as such, a future life. You think we'll just perish peacefully, and lie at rest with the ballot as our monument. You think women will not remember, once the Senate passes the amendment, (as it 'inevitably' will) that they will forget all about how they fought for it and who blocked it. You think they will be perfectly willing to be represented by men who could say nothing better for their political freedom than that it was inevitable."

I don't think he followed me exactly, but he nodded.

"You know about next fall, don't you, Mr. Senator? Both the parties have to go out and campaign. Next November it will be decided whether the Republicans or the Democrats will control the House of Representatives (and national legislation) for the next two years. The politicians are saying that the Democrats will have the solid South once more and that the Republicans will have the East. Now then, what about the West? That's going to be your battleground, as it was in 1916. And what will you do if you can't get the women of the West? You'll lose, that's what will happen to you. And you honestly believe that you can go out and ask the support of women, you Democrats, with a record of obstruction and delay and offering 'something just as good,' on a measure that means political liberty for twenty million American women? Oh, come now, Senator, you don't honestly believe that you could campaign among women with that kind of a record do you? You think the party can block suffrage right now and the women will support it? You think——"

"You think the party can block suffrage right now, and the women will support it You think—"

"I know," he said solemnly, "that women do not care whether they have suffrage or not. They will never vote on that consideration. I do not believe in the 'woman's vote,' or in all this talk of 'political necessity.' Woman does not understand practical politics. She will never concert her political power."

"Thank you," I said, "You have given me the thing my managing editor sent me to get. I can tell him that you were not misquoted. You do believe suffrage is inevitable. You know the facts quite well. Your trouble, Mr. Senator, is that you don't know women."

He spluttered. It is the one charge no man can bear.

"You don't know women," I repeated, "Well—well—well—to think it is as simple as that!"

How Suffrage Stands in Ireland

By Hannah Sheehy Skeffington

WE Irish women are proud of the fact that the Irish Republic proclaimed in Easter week, 1916, just two years ago, was the first in the world's history to lay down from its inception the principle of equal suffrage for both sexes. It declares for a national government representative of the whole people of Ireland and elected by the suffrages of *"all her men and women"* and "guarantees religious and civil liberty, equal rights and equal opportunities to all its citizens."

On this point the Irish Republic surpasses in its proclamation the Declaration of Independence (a document which in many respects is its basis) because the Republic of the United States did not unfortunately lay down the principle of equal suffrage from the beginning, though it has now practically accepted it.

Neither did the French Republic, the French government even of today still denying citizenship to women. The Russian Republic, proclaimed nearly a year later than the Irish, also embodied the principle of citizenship for women, and Finland has already done likewise. Great Britain lags behind her own colonies with respect to the franchise, both for men and women, being the only great power whose franchise is still based upon a property qualification.

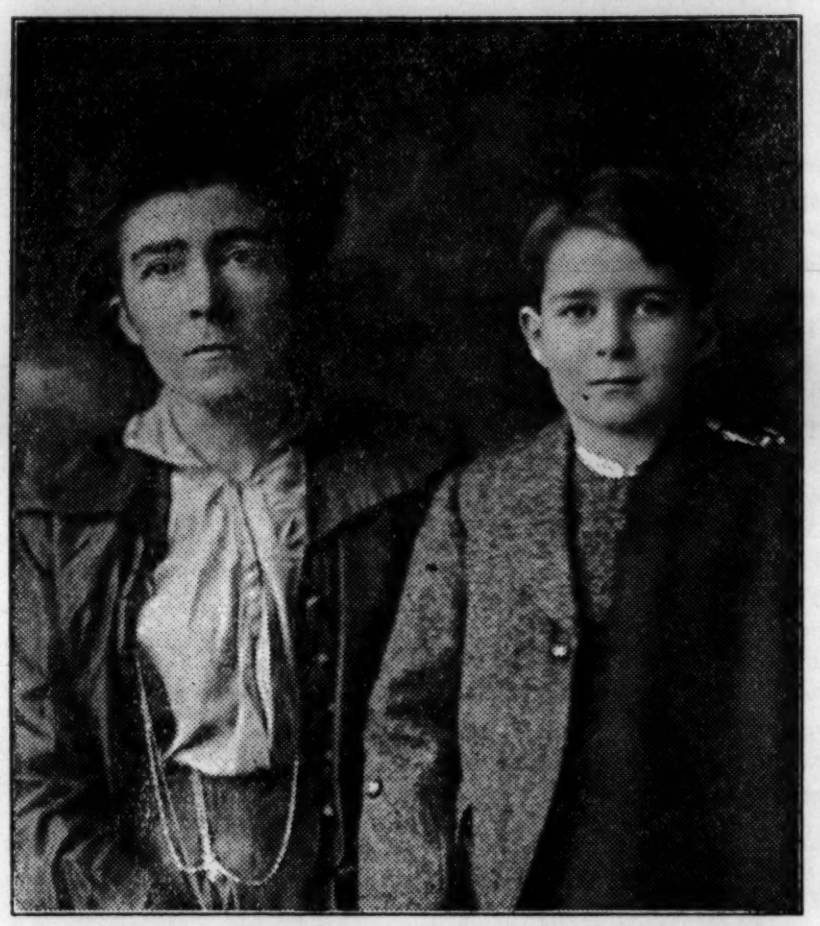
True, the British Parliament has recently considerably widened its franchise, and at the next general election (which is expected to take place in the coming summer) boys of nineteen will be permitted to vote, provided they have served in the army or navy during the war. In addition the British franchise is being further widened to include about six million women voters. A new anomaly is being introduced at the same time to make the franchise a still more patched-up one, it being laid down that only women of thirty years and upwards shall be deemed worthy of the ballot.

IN Great Britain a girl may marry at fourteen; she may agree to prostitute herself at eighteen (the age of consent being eighteen); she may bestow her property as she pleases at the age of twenty-one (the law protecting characteristically her property for three years longer than her person), and when nine more years have passed she may be deemed capable of deciding whether Mr. Lloyd-George or Mr. Arthur Balfour shall represent her in Parliament.

Even then, though she may be Queen of England, Empress of India, head of the Established Church or Mayor of London, no woman may become a member of Parliament. It will need another long agitation and another act of Parliament to make women eligible to sit in Parliament, and our time may not see a "Lady from Montana" gracing Westminster.

It is generally admitted by such anti-suffragists as Mr. Asquith and Lord Curzon that it is largely owing to British women's cooperation that Great Britain has been able to "carry on" in the present war. Many suffragists completely gave up the struggle for citizenship in order to help the men, in the fond belief that the politicians would grant them the franchise later on as a reward of virtue and patriotism—only to find after nearly four years that boys of nineteen, because of their war service, are ranked above them.

The reason for this new sex barrier is diverting; it is stated that adult women may not be enfranchised because women are in the majority! It would be too revolutionary in a democratic government to allow the majority sex to vote on the same qualification as the minority sex! Truly British statesmanship works in a mysterious and inscrutable way its wonders to perform.



Mrs. Hannah Sheehy Skeffington, One of the Leaders of the Woman Suffrage Movement in Ireland, and Her Young Son

IRISHWOMEN are (to judge from the latest reports which have reached me) to be excluded entirely even from this fancy franchise: Irishwomen, no matter what their age, are not to be permitted to vote, the older male property qualification being also continued in Ireland because of the fear of British politicians that any widening of the ballot in Ireland would open the doors more widely to those dangerous elements called "Sinn Fein," which desire to see operating in Ireland the hazardous and terrible experiment of a "Government of the people, by the people, for the people."

So we Irishwomen have the interesting contrast before us of an Irish Republic giving full and free citizenship to all adults, men and women, and a British Parliament timidly opening its doors to British women of thirty and excluding all Irishwomen. Is it surprising under the circumstances that we hanker after the Republic and an independent Ireland?

True, all the signers to the proclamation that emancipated us have been executed. Patrick Pearse, the first President of the Republic, did not live to see his dream fulfilled. But we Irishwomen still hope that the western Republic will befriend us and maintain our rights when the time of settlement comes.

IN conclusion may I pay humble and heartfelt tribute to the National Woman's Party? In my opinion it is to them and their plucky fight for democracy that the recent victory for suffrage in Congress is due. It is these dauntless women who make one glad for women in these dark days—one feels that with them the future of the race is secure.

When history comes to be written the names of those women who "carried on" for suffrage will fill as bright a page on honour's roll as that of any men who died for liberty or suffered persecution for justice.

Suffrage as an Immediate Issue

WHETHER or not an amendment to the federal constitution extending the suffrage to women shall be proposed to the states by Congress has become a prime political issue, with the two great parties jockeying cautiously for advantage and both edging more closely to the rail for the inside position. It is obvious enough that Republicans and Democrats are alike scared half to death each that the other will get the greater credit with the women voters if the amendment should pass, and the consequence is that both parties are tending inevitably to support of a proposition to which neither has hitherto voluntarily nor whole-heartedly committed itself. The situation is almost comical, but it actually is serious and might almost be regarded as solemn. The truth is the women have shown a degree of political skill in the advancement of their cause to its present status which mere male politicians are reluctant to admit but which is, perhaps, as much as anything else, responsible for the trepidation into which they have been thrown.

THE amendment has already been passed by the House and it is pending in the Senate, where it is being held back by its sponsors until the psychological moment shall arrive for precipitating it to a vote. The President's advocacy of the amendment, in an address to Democratic Representatives on the eve of the vote in the House, at once accomplished its passage through that body and signalized the importance the subject has acquired as a political issue before the country. Mr. Wilson's own progress from mild interest in the whole question of equal suffrage to outright advocacy of it in its most immediately practical form is, perhaps, the most significant evidence of the consequence the question has assumed. Plainly the President took position in the front rank of the suffrage protagonists in order to bring his party into line with the Republicans, who had slipped up dangerously close to the line. That act gave the Democrats a temporary advantage, which the Republicans have since been endeavoring to overcome. Both parties have, through their national committees, straightened out their equivocal attitudes on the question by declaring flatly for the amendment, but the Democrats have, nevertheless, not been able to commit the Sounthern Congressmen to it, the peculiar and dangerous race problem upon which it, like all questions of suffrage regulation, impinges, naturally holding them to the opposition. This essentially sectional consideration is tacitly conceded without prejudice, however, and the Democratic leadership, with the President at the head, is putting the question upon a more imminent basis, none other than the complexion of the government for the war period. Apparently the party chiefs are persuaded that if the amendment fails and responsibility for its failure can be definitely fixed on one party that party will lose the control of Congress at the coming election, through the hostility of women voters in the states which have already, of their own action, conferred the suffrage upon the women. Without actually assuming the lead in a positive effort to carry the amendment, each party is trying to escape the blame that might attach to it for failure of the amendment. The suffragists are playing the fears of each against those of the other with rare skill, with the consequence that both parties are being driven into what amounts to actual support of the proposal.

THERE can be only one result, of course. The amendment will pass the Senate. It is said there are lacking now only two or three votes of the number necessary to put it through. Only last week, Senator Gallinger, one of the few of the Old Guard remaining in the Republican representation in Congress, and a staunch reactionary, declared that he would vote for the amendment. The question will not be submitted to the Senate, it is safe to say, until the necessary majority is assured, and that will be very soon, according to the way things are going.—*Charleston (S. C.) Evening Post, March 5, 1918.*

Miss Anne Martin and the State of Nevada

(From an editorial in the New York Sun, March 10, 1918.)

MISS Anne Martin, of Reno, Nevada, who has announced her candidacy for United States Senator, must be listed among the possibilities in any forecast of the November elections. As to the lady's personality the East has not yet generally been favored with much information, but what has reached us is matter which creates interest. Degrees from her state university and from Stanford, and a special course in history at Oxford, suggest adequate mental equipment for Senatorial work. Of greater popular interest, perhaps, is the fact that physically the candidate will be able to endure the arduous labors of those who conduct a share of the business of the Congress of the United States. We are informed that Miss Martin has won her state's tennis championship and is a renowned mountain climber. She has had a lifetime opportunity to gain renown by following to its source the tumbling Truckee River, which sweeps through her home town.

But these facts do not so nearly relate to political possibilities as do some data of Nevada's latest election for Senator. The population of the state cannot be described as teeming, being, according to a 1915 state census, 108,736, or about that of the part of Manhattan Island bounded by Fourth and First avenues, Fourteenth and Thirty-sixth streets, or something like half the population of an average Congressional district. In the election for Senator in 1916 the successful candidate, the Hon. Key Pittman, Democrat, received 12,868 votes, the Republican candidate 10,450 and the Socialist 9,752. The total vote was 32,890, of which the successful candidate received but 39 per cent. The Socialist, it is important to note, received only 2 per cent less than the Republican candidate.

These are the figures, taken into consideration with certain geographical facts and recent political activities of Miss Martin, which indicate the possibilities in next November. Miss Martin's home, where her father is a banker, is Reno, Washoe county, which in the 1916 election cast 7,071 votes for Senator; Ormsby county, in which Carson City, the State capital, is located, and Storey county, where Virginia City, the mining camp built over the Comstock Lode, the "big bonanza," is located, cast in that election 2,081 votes. That is, the three counties named cast about 30 per cent of the total vote. The other counties casting relatively large votes are largely populated by miners, a fact to be kept in mind by all political forecasters.

The three counties which have been named, because of the intimate business and social relations of Virginia City and Carson City with Reno, are likely to be influenced by the same political movement, and that movement in the campaign of Miss Martin will be directed by Reno, where she lives, where she was a university student and later an instructor.

In the other counties, almost entirely mining, Miss Martin, it is claimed by her friends, will draw largely upon all party votes, especially upon the big Socialist vote, because of her successful work in behalf of eight hour labor legislation. Nothing else she could have done in the way of legislative propaganda would have been as great an aid politically. The eight hour day has always been the pet industrial principle of Nevada's miners. In the early "bonanza" days, when Virginia City's thirty thousand miners were divided into three eight hour shifts, their union was strong enough to maintain the rule against powerful attempts to upset it. In smaller mining camps this was not so. Now the rule has been made into state law, largely, it is reported, through Miss Martin's efforts. She seems shrewdly to have diverted enough of her time and energy from tennis and mountain climbing to build a fence admirably devised to brighten political possibilities.

THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on April 4, 1917, by Senators Thompson, Owen, Jones and Shafroth.

In the House, on April 2, 1917, by Representatives Raker, Rankin, Mondell, Keating, Taylor and Hayden. Reintroduced in the House December 18, 1917, by Representatives Rankin, Raker, Hayden, Taylor, Keating and Mondell.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

In the House all resolutions reintroduced on December 18 were referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Reported in the Senate

Favorably, September 15, 1917.

Reported in the House

By Judiciary Committee without recommendation December 15, 1917.

By Suffrage Committee with recommendation January 8, 1918.

Present Status

In the Senate

On the calendar awaiting a vote.

In the House

Passed January 10, 1918.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1917, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.
1917, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

January 10, 1918. Yeas 274, nays 136, passing by the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

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The Progress of the Amendment in 1918

THE first quarter of the year 1918 has been more fruitful in suffrage achievement than any preceding period.

January saw the President give his support, for the first time, to the national amendment and put the power of his office back of its passage in the House. January also saw one of the great national parties take up the measure for the first time—when the Republican members of the House caucused in its support. During January the resolution finally passed the House of Representatives—the first time it had ever passed either house of Congress. In the latter part of January and early in February suffrage strength in the Senate was increased by the filling of three vacancies by suffragists.

In February the position of the amendment was materially bettered when the National Republican and Democratic Committees for the first time gave it their endorsement.

During March the amendment was helped by the pressure for its passage in the Senate from Republican Leader Gallinger, supported by other Republican Senators, and by the visit of the newly elected chairman of the Republican National Committee to Washington with the announced intention of aiding the measure to the utmost. The tactical position of suffrage was further improved during this month by the Court of Appeals' decision concerning the illegality of the suffrage imprisonments, which furnished powerful election ammunition usable against the Democratic Party if the suffrage question resolution has not passed the Senate by election time.

This series of victories is a call to all suffragists to a supreme effort that the final step in the Senate may be accomplished. With the President, with all national parties back of the amendment, with one house already having passed it, complete success is within our grasp. Any relaxation, however, may mean that the Senate will fail to act. In that case the victory in the House would count for naught, and the struggle on both Houses would have to be undertaken over again in the coming Congress. Upon suffragists, in and out of Congress, rests the great responsibility of seeing that this final success, which seems so near at hand, is secured. It can be won if we continue determinedly to the end.

New Demands on the Senate

JUST how long can Senate inactivity on the suffrage amendment continue! Protests and demands from men and women continue to bombard Congress from every part of the country. This week from Colorado, a state which through the state branch of the National Woman's Party has done valiant service for federal suffrage during the past few years, comes another demand which Senator Shafroth read on the floor of the House. The communication is interesting because it represents the voice not only of Colorado, but of the voting West and Northwest.

"I HAVE received a telegram," said Senator Shafroth, "from Colorado Springs signed by over 100 of the best citizens of that city, which reads as follows:

"'We, citizens of Colorado Springs, Colo., urge you to rush immediate passage of the federal suffrage amendment in the Senate.'

"It is signed by Mrs. Bertha W. Fowler, Leonard E. Curtis, Judge Louis W. Cunningham, and others. I will say with relation to these men and women that they are among the very best citizens of that community.

"And I wish to say further that the interest which these people are taking in the cause of suffrage has been so marked and the constitutional amendment has been so strongly advocated by them, because of the good government that has resulted from the participation of women in politics in the state of Colorado. There the sentiment is practically unanimous in favor of extending this privilege to all women of the world, and inasmuch as great progress has been made in numerous nations on lines so much in the interest of their movement it seems to me we ought to extend it to every state in the Union by the constitutional amendment which is pending. All movements in behalf of human liberty continually advance, and hence the right of women to vote is sure to prevail. Let us speed the passage of the measure. I ask that the telegram be incorporated in the *Record*."

The telegram was ordered to be printed in the *Record*, as follows:

Colorado Springs, Colo., March 21, 1918.
Senator John F. Shafroth,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

We, the citizens of Colorado Springs, Colo., urge you to rush the immediate passage of the federal suffrage amendment in the Senate.

Bertha W. Fowler, Leonard E. Curtis, Helen W. Curtis, Edward W. Kent, Leila S. Kent, Robert Kerr, Lillian H. Kerr, T. C. Turner, Elizabeth Solly, E. O. Collins, Charles Emery, Diana Tobey, Lawrence T. Gray, Susan Gray, Myrtha A. Morrison, Berne Hopkins, Isabel Hopkins, Melville M. Sinton, Marion T. Sinton, W. K. Sinton, Lula B. Sinton, Thomas P. Craig, Allietta Craig, J. E. McIntyre, L. W. Cunningham, Emma L. Cunningham, C. W. Stephenson, D. G. Johnson, Charles Chapman, R. L. Holland, C. H. Auld, Lucy Auld, Charles Payne Smith, C. C. Hamlin, J. L. Bennett, John E. Little, John W. Sheafor, Harriet Sheafor, Peter Oliver, Hanford Bell, A. Hanford, Fonetta Flansburg, Alda Flansburg, Florence Rossbach, Rowena Dashwood, Nichols Vandenarend, Lily Vandenarend, Anne Ritter, George A. Boyd, Jenny Shelley, Boyd O. H. Easley, Georgia Easley, E. A. Stetson, L. C. Perkins, Mary Perkins, A. P. Sumner, M. C. Francis, C. M. Balkan, Clara Balkan, Ramona Brady (assistant editor Gazette), J. R. Robinson, Harvey McGarry, Bertha McGarry, Roscoe C. Hill, Joseph Flynn, C. M. Ware, Minnie B. Crowder, Louisa D. Coffin, Dena Kinder, Laura E. Leech, E. E. Hedblox, Lilian Lowry, Anna N. Rudy, H. Allen Nye, Eva Shannon, L. B. Grafton, E. A. Jackson, Nellie A. Remich, Adelaid Denis, Katherine Courtney, Ira B. Perryman, E. L. Keeton, Carrie Gledhill, Arthur Gledhill, Bessie Smith, Louise Preston, H. Howell Hise, Mino Hise, Mary S. Hawkins, H. A. Scholton, B. A. Banta, J. W. Potter.

VOICING the same sentiment Governor Peter Norbeck, of South Dakota, wrote the following letter to Senator Thomas Sterling, a copy of which has reached THE SUFFRAGIST through Mrs. Allen R. Fellows, the energetic chairman of the South Dakota Branch of the National Woman's Party:

"Hon. Thos. Sterling,
"Senate Office Building,
"Washington, D. C.

"Dear Senator:

"I am quite clearly convinced that a large number of our people are deeply interested in equal suffrage. In spite of the fact that a similar amendment to our State Constitution was defeated at the last general election, the last session of the legislature again submitted the question and there is a growing sentiment in favor of equal suffrage.

I write to express the hope that you will see your way clear to give this amendment your loyal active support when it comes before the Senate.

"Yours very truly,
"PETER NORBECK, *Governor.*"

In New Jersey, where wide interest has been aroused by the National Woman's Party and the picketing of last summer through the lantern slide talks of Mrs. Helena Hill Weed in Montclair, Passaic, East Orange, Newark and Ridgefield Park, women from many cities have been demanding support for federal suffrage from Senator Baird. From all of the New Jersey meetings unanimous resolutions went to the newly appointed Senator asking him to do all in his power to bring the Susan B. Anthony amendment to speedy passage.

Senator Baird, who had been counted among the lost as to federal suffrage, will not commit himself as opposed to federal suffrage. To the hundreds of letters asking his support he has sent a message very much like the following, which was written to Mrs. Charles W. Fiske, chairman of the Ninth Congressional District, East Orange, New Jersey. It is this letter which has led New Jersey suffragists to hope for the ultimate salvation of Senator Baird: (The italics are ours.)

"My Dear Madam:

"I beg leave to acknowledge receipt of your communication of recent date, and wish to state that I shall give the question of woman suffrage full consideration before voting on the matter.

"The voters of New Jersey repudiated the giving of votes to women by a large majority, but the recent election in four Congressional Districts in New York City, where ninety per cent of the women who are registered also appeared and voted, has shown that the *women take some interest in the matter.* The thought with me is whether a majority of women desire the ballot. It is not at all a question as to their intelligence —we all know they are just as intelligent as men —but whether they really wish to vote.

"The question is a very broad and serious one and is worthy of the deepest attention and I will endeavor to give it careful thought and study before making up my mind as to what action I shall take when it comes to voting on the question in the Senate.

"Very truly yours,
(Signed) "DAVID BAIRD,
"United States Senator from New Jersey."

SENATOR Tillman, of South Carolina, replied with the following letter to resolutions sent him by the Woman's Party of his state.

"Dear Miss Webster:

"I suggest for your information that if you wish me to pay more respectful attention to your communications hereafter that you take the trouble to write me whether you are a "Miss or "Mrs." and enclose any resolution you see fit rather than 'dump' such matter on me as the enclosed. I like to be courteous to all ladies who write me, whether suffragists or not, but I really prefer to conduct my correspondence in a business like manner.

"If I were ever so strong for woman suffrage (as you seem to wish me to be), it would disgust me with the new women that are coming into South Carolina if your letter is a sample of their business letters.

"Yours respectfully,
(Signed) "B. R. TILLMAN."

Miss Webster, Corresponding Secretary of the Fourth Congressional District Branch of the National Woman's Party, replied:

"Hon. B. R. Tillman.

"Dear Sir:

"Our object in sending you a copy of the resolutions passed at our meeting was to call your attention to the sentiment which exists in this state for the 'Susan B. Anthony' amendment enfranchising women.

"I 'came into South Carolina' when I was born here, forty years ago, and am a taxpayer; should like to remind you of the aphorism about taxation and representation, which is so familiar to students of American history.

"I re-enclose resolutions for your consideration.

"Thanking you for your attention,

"I am respectfully yours,
"PSYCHE WEBSTER."

The Western New York Woman's Party Conference

Alice Paul, National Chairman

ONE of the most significant of the political conferences held in New York State since it entered the suffrage column was held last week in Buffalo by the Western New York Congressional District Chairmen of the National Woman's Party, representing the fortieth, forty-first and forty-second Congressional Districts. Miss Alice Paul, National Chairman, came from the Washington, D. C., headquarters to speak, with Mrs. John Winters Brannan, of New York, State Chairman, Mrs. William Hutton Blauvelt, of Syracuse, State Legislative Chairman, and Mrs. Frederick Hazard, thirty-fifth Congressional District Chairman, also present.

The conference luncheon at the Iroquois Hotel, says the *Buffalo Evening News,* was one of the vital and interesting gatherings of the season, with both men and women present.

The tables were arranged in the large banquet hall of the hotel with covers for three hundred; one long table decorated with vases of daffodils, facing the room was arranged for the speakers.

Mrs. Frederick Willard Kendall, who presided at the luncheon, sat in the center of this table with Miss Alice Paul, and on her left Mrs. John Winters Brannan, daughter of the late Charles Dana, founder of the *New York Sun,* and acting chairman of the New York state branch of the Woman's Party. Others at the table were Mrs. Frederick Hazard, of Syracuse, 35th congressional district chairman; Mrs. William Hutton Blauvelt, of Syracuse, up-state legislative chairman; Mrs. Louis Wright Simpson, Dr. Lewis H. Stockton, Mrs. A. R. Preston, and Mrs. John B. Olmsted.

The luncheon committee included Mrs. Kendall, Mrs. R. M. Fotheringham, Mrs. Austin Roe Preston, Mrs. Louis W. Simpson, Mrs. John B. Olmsted, Miss Effie Farnham Burns, Mrs. Lewis Stockton, Miss Vera Crooker

Back of the speakers' table a great yellow and white banner bore the demand of the Woman's Party for woman's enfranchisement, with the national flag and party emblems hanging beside it. The color note given to the affair by the daffodils on all the tables and the purple, white and gold flags was emphasized when Mrs. Frank Bond Nelson charmingly sang "Daffodils." She sang also "Alive, Oh," the women's prison song at Occoquan, with Mr. Laurence Montague at the piano.

THE feature of the luncheon centered on activities to impress upon Senator James Wadsworth the fact that woman's enfranchisement is not a family affair but a national matter and that since he is representing the state of New York, which has given an overwhelming majority for suffrage, he must support the measure.

Mrs. Kendall in introducing the speakers called upon Mrs. Brannan, who is not only the daughter of one of America's most distinguished editors and journalists, but is the wife of Dr. John Winters Brannan of New York, president of the Bellevue hospital board of trustees, to tell of her experience in Occoquan where she was imprisoned twice illegally, as the court of appeals of Washington, D. C., has decided.

Mrs. Brannan described especially the night of terror in November when thirty women were sent to the workhouse, encoutering brutalities and indignities that would be discredited in Siberia.

Miss Alice Paul's speech dealt with the necessity of alertness and effective work on the part of women to secure the passing of the amendment by the Senate. All the work done by the Woman's Party, she said, to get the amendment recommended by the President and through the House, will have to be done over again if the measure does not pass the Senate.

Mrs. Frederick Hazard, of Syracuse, pointed out that during the war crisis women throughout the country should be enfranchised to help maintain a high standard of politics, a standard which, owing to the fact that the best men are giving their attention to war service, would otherwise fall into the hands of unprincipled politicians.

MRS. William Hutton Blauvelt, of Syracuse, chairman of the legislative committee for the Woman's Party in twenty-three congressional districts, suggested that men supplement the women's appeal to Senator Wadsworth that he represent his constituents. The entire audience voted yes to a resolution which will be sent to President Wilson, the majority and minority floor leaders in the Senate and the Senators from the state, urging that the federal suffrage amendment be given prompt and favorable passage by the Senate during this present Congress.

This resolution is as follows:

WHEREAS, the world is torn by the conflict between the principle of democracy and self-government on the one hand and autocracy and political subjection on the other, and whereas, the Senate of the United States has under consideration the principle of democracy and self-government embodied in the so-called Susan B. Anthony or national suffrage amendment to the United States Constitution, now therefore be it resolved, that we, a group of members and friends of the New York State Branch of the National Woman's Party assembled at the Hotel Iroquois, March 22, 1918, do call upon the President and Senate to use all possible speed in ending the delay on a favorable vote on the resolution submitting to the state legislatures the national suffrage amendment, in order that through the favorable action of the Senate this nation may speak again and act in support of the principle of self-government now imperiled in the present world-conflict.

Miss Elsie Hill was another speaker, asking financial support for the New York State work and receiving hearty response. The western New York campaign gained new impetus from the conference, deciding, following the luncheon to maintain the Buffalo headquarters in Western New York and to appoint Miss Edith Ainge, of Buffalo, as district organizer. Miss Effie Burns has undertaken the chairmanship of Erie County. Miss Burns is an officer of the Teachers' League, composed of hundreds of up-state teachers, and promises to do invaluable work in bringing political pressure for the federal suffrage amendment in her section.

DURING the three days of business meetings many social affairs were given for the out-of-town officers of the Woman's Party. Mrs. Frederick W. Kendall entertained at dinner for Miss Paul and the State and District officers. Mrs. Harry T. Ramsdell gave a tea at the Hotel Iroquois the day following. Mrs. Lewis Stockton entertained at dinner for the conference officers; and Miss Effie Burns as an officer of the Buffalo Woman's Club gave a luncheon on the final day of the conference at the club home.

A convention of all of the congressional district chairmen for New York state, it was decided, will meet in conference in Syracuse April 27.

Recent New England Meetings Demand Immediate Senate Action

MISS Beulah Amidon's New England meetings have interested new groups of women in many sections. At Portland, Maine, every seat in Frye Hall was filled with men and women who came to hear about the Senate situation and the work of the Woman's Party. Picket banners, with the honorable scars of hard service, were objects of intense interest, and many people stopped to finger the decorations of the hall with the respect shown tattered battle flags. Mrs. Robert Treat Whitehouse, the state chairman of the Woman's Party, presided. A group of young girls, under the direction of Mrs. Madeleine Louis Freeman, acted as ushers, including Misses Louise Kincade, Mary Perkins, Pearl Burns, Ruth Moore, Dorothy Robinson and Edna Weeks.

Mrs. Madeleine Louis Freeman as press chairman in Maine has been of invaluable assistance in making the meetings of Miss Amidon and Mr. Malone a success. Mrs. Freeman, a woman of talent and charm, left the stage four years ago when she married Mr. Frederick W. Freeman. Mr. Freeman, the cartoonist, is also a warm Woman's Party advocate, and has contributed his work to THE SUFFRAGIST. Mrs. Freeman was a member of the Inauguration Picket of One Thousand, and still talks of it.

Resolutions calling on the President to use his influence with his party, and resolutions to Senator Hale, demanding his influence and his vote for suffrage were unanimously and enthusiastically passed. Among those who arranged this meeting were Mrs. Helen Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Roger Thaxter, Mrs. William F. Leonard, Mrs. Maud Neale, Mrs. Lyda Berry, Mrs. Dennis F. Kincaid and Miss Sue Morrison.

"Really there isn't a suffrage situation in the Senate any more," said Miss Amidon. "Instead, there is a political situation. In the November elections both parties have to go before the women voters. The Republicans claim the East, the Democrats the South. The West will be the battleground again, the politicians say. And on what better grounds can any party ask the support of women than on the ground of having passed this measure of justice giving 20,000,000 women a voice in their own government? Suffrage has become a political bone of contention, with Democrats and Republicans both trying to carry the dainty campaign morsel to their own side of the house.

"In the House of Representatives, more than eighty per cent of the Republicans voted for suffrage and so overcame the vote on the Democratic side, which failed by sixteen per cent of the necessary two-thirds. But the last six votes necessary for the passage were secured by the endorsement of the President the evening before the vote was taken. So both parties are claiming the credit for that victory. In the Senate nearly two-thirds of the Republicans have pledged their votes, and exactly fifty per cent of the Democrats have committed themselves in favor of suffrage."

A meeting in the Knights of Columbus Hall in Worcester, Massachusetts, was well attended, in spite of several other large gatherings the same evening. The meeting was arranged by Miss Camilla Whitcomb, who presided, and Miss Elizabeth Marot. A picturesque feature was a picket line of four girls, standing before the platform, with banners which had been arrested at the White House, giving a practical demonstration of how the suffragists "obstructed traffic."

In Framingham, Massachusetts, Mrs. George Scott was hostess at a drawing room meeting, at which fifty women listened with close interest to Miss Amidon's discussion of the Senate situation. Miss Olive Mills Belches, the state chairman, who presided, led the discussion of "ways and means" for convincing Senators Lodge and Weeks that the sentiment at home demands that they work and vote for the federal suffrage amendment.

Miss Amidon's two final meetings were held in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and Woodstock, Vermont. A Sunday afternoon meeting, at the beautiful home of Mrs. A. C. Heffenger in Portsmouth, was attended by many people from the navy yards, as well as a large number of Portsmouth men and women. Miss May Heffenger presided, and unanimous resolutions, urging action in the Senate were passed. The Woodstock Suffrage Study Club gathered a large and exceedingly interested audience to whom Miss Amidon spoke. The meeting was held at the home of the Reverend and Mrs. Robert Barstow, with more than eighty people present. Mrs. L. H. Olzendam, president of the club, presided.

Photo by T. Kajiwara

Mrs. Madeleine Louis Freeman, Press Chairman for Maine, and her little daughter, Linda

THE state-wide campaign of the Woman's Party in Connecticut is taking speakers to every part of the state, bringing final pressure for the suffrage amendment to bear on doubtful congressmen. In Bridgeport last week an enthusiastic rally was held at the Poli Theater, with Dudley Field Malone, Mrs. W. D. Ascough, Mrs. Toscan Bennet and Mrs. H. O. Havermeyer as speakers. Fifteen hundred men and women crowded into the theater to hear these speakers. Mrs. Havermeyer made an intense plea for action now in Congress as the only consistent patriotism.

Unanimous resolutions were passed appealing to the Senators of Connecticut for action, and also demanding an investigation by Congress that responsibility for the illegal arrest of the suffrage pickets may be finally placed. Fifteen hundred dollars was raised for the carrying on of the work in Connecticut and in the Capital. The nine arrested pickets from Connecticut who represented that state on the picket line before and during the police persecution of last summer, including Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, the daughter of the late Representative E. J. Hill of Connecticut, sat on the platform, dramatically visualizing the story of the various speakers. One of the pleasing features of the big meeting was the singing of Vida Milholland, one of the first pickets to go to prison, who sang to a delighted audience, her prison songs that have become so familiar to suffragists.

Texas Meetings Voice the Demand of the New South

THE brisk campaign designed to demonstrate to Senator Culberson the suffrage sentiment of his own state opened March 18 in Houston with a rally in the ball room of the Bender Hotel that brought together women of many opinions and organizations, united on the common ground that the representatives of Texas must truly represent the state, standing in Congress for the federal suffrage amendment. Like Florida, Texas also claims that it will be the first Southern state to ratify the national suffrage amendment. In every part of the state, as these meetings have proven, popular sentiment is behind the federal suffrage measure as it was behind the state primary suffrage measure just passed by the Texas legislature.

Miss Doris Stevens, who spoke in meetings arranged by the state officers of the Woman's Party in all of the larger cities of Texas was enthusiastically received in Houston, where the following well known women acted as patronesses:

Mrs. Niels Esperson, Mrs. George Armistead, Mrs. H. M. Atkinson, Mrs. D. R. Beatty, Miss Harriet Berwin, Mrs. Frances Bostic, Mrs. Waller T. Burns, Mrs. R. E. Burt, Mrs. E. A. Calvin, Mrs. Ben Campbell, Miss Agnese Carter, Mrs. William Christian, Mrs. March Culmore, Mrs. M. K. Culpepper, Mrs. J. Arch Gamel, Miss Cora Lee Gregory, Mrs. F. A. Helbig, Mrs. W. H. Hogue, Mrs. H. B. Jackson, Mrs. Howard Jacobe, Mrs. S. A. Lindsey, Miss Manor Marmion, Mrs. Julia C. Montgomery, Mrs. E. Clinton Murray, Mrs. E. V. Niemeyer, Miss Margaret Bubbright, Mrs. J. D. Sherwood, Miss Florence Sterling, Mrs. Frank Sterling, Mrs. Gentry Waldo, Mrs. Hettie D. M. Wallis, Miss Laura Willis, Mrs. H. I. Wilson, Mrs. R. D. Worth.

Mrs. S. A. Lindsey, Texas member of the National Advisory Council of the Woman's Party, presided and introduced Miss Stevens. A telegram of greeting from Mrs. H. D. M. Wallis, also a member of the Council, now in Denver, was also read. "Three generations of women fighting for suffrage is enough," declared Miss Stevens after telling of the final chapters which began with the administration of President Wilson in Washington when the federal suffrage amendment was forced to the front as a live political issue by the National Woman's Party. She told of how women were urged to abandon their fight with the country at war, and replied that there could be no more appropriate time to fight for democracy at home than a time when we were abroad fighting for democracy.

MISS Stevens analyzed the picketing at the White House from the standpoint of a woman who had gone to prison for her belief in her right to petition for liberty for the first time. She told of those longer and longer prison terms and the final actual brutality used by the Government in the attempt to make women give up their battle, and of the final victory in the Capital courts which have reversed the verdicts of the appointees of the President. Miss Stevens characterized the present backfire campaign on the Senate, playing a game of insidious delay with the suffrage measure, as the last trench battle of a suffrage warfare that has been carried on in this country for nearly seventy years.

A larger audience listened to Miss Stevens at the Bender that was ever assembled for a suffrage gathering in Houston. Both men and women made up the audience, and many crowded about the speaker following the meeting proper to offer help or ask questions. Unanimous resolutions were passed by the audience urging the President to sound another call to Congress that would quicken action in the Senate; and also resolutions calling on Senator Culberson to make his doubtful vote a positive one for suffrage in obedience to the wishes of his constituents.

BEFORE leaving for Galveston Miss Stevens spoke at other meetings and was entertained by Houston society folk. A drawing room meeting was held at the home of Mrs. H. B. Jackson where the story of the pickets in prison were dealt with with a frankness not possible in a larger gathering.

Miss Stevens was the guest of honor at a beautifully appointed luncheon given at the Country Club by Mrs. Niels Esperson, where the table decorations in purple sweet peas, white roses and daffodils, repeated the Woman's Party colors. At a brief talk new friends were won for the picketing party. The guests were: Miss Stevens, Mrs. S. A. Lindsey, Mrs. Philip Carson, Mrs. W. B. Sharp, Mrs. Waller Burns, H. B. Fall, L. Branch, J. C. Means, F. A. Helbig, Mrs. Oswald Parker, Mrs. Frank Sterling, Mrs. Louis Freed, Mrs. E. Clinton Murray, Mrs. E. H. Niemeyer, Mrs. Thornwell Fay, Mrs. J. O. Ross, Mrs. W. H. Hogue, Mrs. E. A. Peden, Mrs. T. Johnson, Mrs. R. E. Burt, Mrs. R. E. C. Wilson, Misses Katherine Rial, Florence Sterling.

IN Galveston an enthusiastic meeting was held at the Galveston Hotel, with Mr. John Sterling acting as chairman, unanimous resolutions calling for Senate action were passed and dispatched to the President and the Senate leaders from the South who are still in the doubtful column. This resolution follows:

"Resolved, that this meeting in the ball room of the Galvez Hotel, Galveston, Texas, call upon President Wilson to give effective support to the national suffrage amendment by making it an administration measure and securing its immediate passage in the Senate at this time when women are called upon for indispensable services in the successful prosecution of the war.

Resolved, that Senator Culberson be most earnestly urged to cast his vote for the measure and to use his best endeavor to bring about immediate action to the end that democracy may be established here in our own beloved land.

"Resolved, that this resolution be sent to the President, the Vice-President, the party leaders, and to the Texas senators with the request that it be read into the Congressional Record."

Miss Stevens was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. John Sterling at a dinner in Galveston where Mr. Sterling said, "The pickets are responsible for the suffrage situation being where it is today. Wherever it is possible their story should be told until freedom for women is an accomplished fact."

The Texas Branch was assisted in the organization of the Galveston and Houston meetings by Mrs. St. Clair Thompson. Miss Stevens also spoke in San Antonio, Fort Worth and Austin last week at a series of meetings arranged by Mrs. Clara Snell Wolfe, state chairman of Texas.

Pittsburgh Conference Demands Senate Action

AT the Pittsburgh mass meeting and conference recently held in that city three congressional districts and one county of Western Pennsylvania were organized and intensive work toward ratification planned. At the mass meeting held as part of this program at the Pitt Theater, Miss Alice Paul, Miss Maud Younger, Mr. J. A. H. Hopkins, Mrs. Howard Gould and Miss Mary Ingham were the speakers, with Miss Mary Bakewell presiding.

Miss Younger's analysis of the present suffrage situation, especially in regard to the South, a territory about which she had gathered first hand information during her trip last fall, was enthusiastically received. Miss Paul outlined the Senate position of suffrage at the present time while Miss Ingham, as state chairman, dealt with Pennsylvania's relation to the present drive on that slow-moving body. The singing of the Pittsburgh community chorus was a feature of the afternoon.

Miss Bakewell entertained the out of town speakers at a luncheon at the William Penn Hotel, following which chairmen for three western districts were appointed as follows: Twenty-ninth, Mrs. A. M. Peterson; Thirtieth, Mrs. William Lehner; Thirty-second, Miss Lois Rankin. Miss Mary Bakewell accepted the chairmanship of Erie County. It was decided that Miss Julia Emory, of Baltimore, will take up work as organizer for Pennsylvania. A series of meetings will be held early in April in Wilkes-Barre and Williamsport.

The Pittsburgh meetings were arranged by Miss Bakewell and Miss Calderhead, assisted by Mrs. F. Orr Johnson, Mrs. John G. Pontefract, Miss Penelope Whitehead, Mrs. George W. Lehner, Miss Elide Schleiter, Mrs. Enoch Rauh, Mrs. Ralph Albree, Mrs. Robert Lee Wilson, Mrs. William B. Schoyer, Dr. Amelia Dranga, Miss Louisa Knox, Mrs. A. M. Peterson, Mrs. R. M. Head, Mrs. Edward Caughey, Mrs. James Schaffer, Miss Emelie McCreery, Mrs. Frank L. Todd, Mrs. James H. Mering, Miss Lois Rankin and Miss Alice Henry.

Miss Mary Winsor, of Haverford, has recently held a series of meetings in Norristown and Pottstown, Pennsylvania, which sent resolutions to Congress demanding an investigation into the arrests of the suffrage pickets.

Comments of the Press

Nevada's Opportunity

MISS Anne Martin, of Reno, Nevada, has announced herself as a candidate for the United States Senate, to complete the unexpired term of Senator Newlands, who died recently. In her declaration of purpose, she expresses the belief that the time has come for the nation to attest its faith in democracy and in the power of self government of all its people, by the election of a woman to its highest legislative body.

With prescient vision she affirms that the peace which will follow this war must bring with it the social and industrial adjustment of the world. That being true, how proper it will be for women to be in official positions where the country may have the benefit of their knowledge and intuitions.

Aside from these general reasons for her candidacy, she calls attention to questions of local interest to the people of Nevada, to which she has given much thought and consideration.

The people of Nevada would honor themselves, and put the nation under obligation to them by electing Miss Martin to the United States Senate. It is doubtful if a man could be found in the state with a better trained mind. She is a graduate of the University of Nevada, and of Leland Stanford University. She has studied at Columbia and Cambridge, England, and also at the University of Leipsig. For three years she was professor of history at the University of Nevada. She has her faculties well in hand; has a very wide public acquaintance; and if elected, would bring to the United States Senate a charming personality and a character which at once would be respected and which would not be long in gaining wide influence.

It is Nevada's great opportunity.—*Indianapolis Enquirer, March 7, 1918.*

Woman's Claim

ANY war policy which demands of women their all and denies them equal partnership is inconsistent, tyrannical and vicious, anything but democratic.

The Administration at Washington hesitates, neglects to use its full influence on Congress for the passage of that equal suffrage amendment.

It did not hesitate when it wanted a declaration for a war which would make widows and childless mothers of American women.

It did not hesitate when it wanted power to take the husbands and sons of American women.

It did not hesitate when it wanted authority to control the food, fuel, house affairs of American women.

It was mighty thorough and earnest for measures under which American women would furnish fighters, do the mourning, sacrificing and saving, the eating of corn instead of wheat.

Why should it be backward in the matter of giving American women a chance to be free and equal in promoting and establishing national measures?—*New York Evening Telegraph.*

Pennsylvania and Suffrage

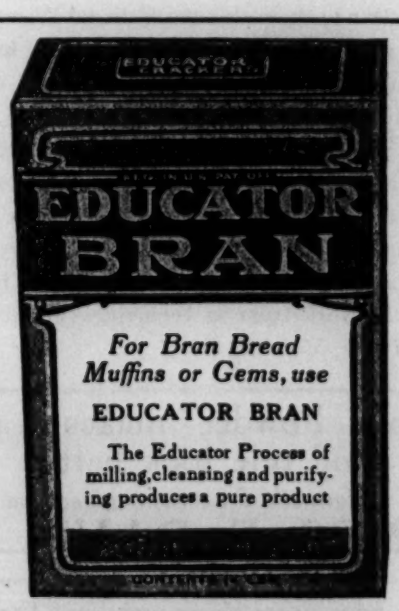
WHEN the vote on the suffrage amendment comes up in the United States Senate the two Senators from Pennsylvania, Messrs. Penrose and Knox, will have abundant reason to give support to the resolution.

In 1915 the question was before the people in the form of a proposed amendment of the State Constitution and the amendment was defeated by only 55,686 votes in a total of 826,382. There is no doubt whatever but that suffrage sentiment has made rapid strides in the past three years. At the same time that Pennsylvania defeated suffrage it was defeated in New York State by a much larger majority, but last November the voters of New York declared for suffrage by a decided majority. If the question were put to the voters of Pennsylvania now, it is altogether likely that it would be decided in the affirmative by an emphatic verdict. . .

Our senators will be expected to throw aside their political interests, their fear of the effect of suffrage upon this or that affair in which they are concerned, and abide by what is unmistakably the preference of a majority of the people of the state.—*Wilkes-Barre Record, January 30.*

Picketers Win

UNDER the decision of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, the women who were arrested and punished for picketing the White House grounds have abundant reason to laugh at their prosecutors. The District court holds that the act of picketing was not in itself unlawful and that the incidental disturbances, though they at times closely approached rioting, did not justify the action of the authorities. As over 200 women were subjected to arrest and many were imprisoned, the serious question arises whether they are not entitled to sue the District of Columbia for false imprisonment.—*Rochester Chronicle, March 9, 1918.*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A Fifty Years' Delay

WHY do women urge the passage of the federal amendment now? They have been urging it for fifty years. With each year the changes in society make the need of women's voice more apparent. This war emphasizes that need as never before. The government very properly lays the burdens of war equally upon the shoulders of all citizens, men and women. Women respond as men respond, promptly, loyally, efficiently. Is it not reasonable and right, as Lincoln said, that those who assist in bearing the burdens of government should share in the privileges of government?"—*Volusa (Fla.) County Record, March 13.*

Pickets Win in the Court

THE suffrage pickets who were arrested and served sentences of jail imprisonment for "picketing" the White House have won a judicial victory. The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia has decided that the picketing was not unlawful and that their imprisonment was therefore unwarranted, and every fine that they paid is ordered to be remitted, although there is no way of remitting a term of imprisonment.

This gives a vindication to the pickets. It is notice to the country that to ask the mayor of a city, or the governor of a state, or the President of the United States, to take certain action in regard to certain proposed legislation is not a crime, even if he so behaves as to indicate that he would prefer not to be bothered about the matter. The right of petition is a sacred one in democracies, and our own constitution explicitly guarantees it.

Of course, it is not permissible, under cover of this right, to threaten a public official or subject him to insult. The District of Columbia court was unable to find that any such affront was offered to the President by the suffraget pickets either verbally or on their banners. In fact, the police officials who jailed the pickets appear to have been Dogberrys whose zeal overbalanced their good sense and discretion. The picketers, far from being deterred by the police policy, thrived on it and became more demonstrative than ever. . . .—*Pittsburgh Press, March 8, 1918.*

Apathy in the Senate

OLD General Apathy is still on guard and must be combated by the keenest, closest, man-to-man, woman-to-woman campaign that was ever devised. The suffragists also must remember that in reviving interest in suffrage they are competing with the world war—the biggest show since Adam—and the hardest kind of a fight will be needed to win.—*Detroit Journal.*

The States' Rights Bogey

IN a situation such as the Senate now confronts, a request to support the federal amendment, indorsed by the President, should be gratefully received by our two senators, anxious, above all things, to carry out the wishes of their constituents. The amendment, if passed, must go back to the states for ratification. No staterighter need to feel that his pet doctrine has been flouted. If one-third of the states can block the ratification of the measure, that is their privileged right; hence, if the Senate's action is favorable, it destroys no long-cherished traditions.—*Roanoke (Va.) Journal, January 29, 1918.*

Women Strategists

THE man who would consider suffrage a debatable question from this time on needs an alarm clock to arouse him to the fact that the world not only does move, but is moving.

As a pure matter of strategy it may be said that the insistence upon the Anthony amendment to the federal constitution was a master stroke of modern politics and came at a psychological time. —*Hartford Post, February 18, 1918.*

Why Ask Their Help?

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The White House Pickets

MRS. Helena Hill Weed's pictures of the White House pickets, shown in Fullerton Hall on Tuesday afternoon, and her comments on them, emphasized the difference between the two kinds of suffrage work now being done in this country. Both her talk and the pictures made it clear to those that the National Woman's Party is not made up of patient persuaders, humbly asking the party in power to act in its own good time; that they, under the leadership of the militant idealist, Alice Paul, have had the courage to face facts, and have used not persuasion but power, with the result that the women are now almost at their goal. Mrs. Weed's story of the brilliant and successful strategy of Miss Paul showed the work from its beginning.—*Montclair (N. J.) Times, March 9, 1918.*

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New Jersey	57	6	63
Pennsylvania	1	1	2
Vermont	4	1	5
South Carolina	1		1
Virginia	2	1	3
North Carolina			4
Florida			1
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